The Government Sold Her for \$5,000 or So, the Alumni Not Knowing What to Do With Her-Impression That She Housed Reform School Hard to Correct.

"I saw the men who bought her. They came aboard to look her over before they made their bid. I heard one of them say that if they got her they would knock her to pieces for old junk. I hope not. Why. only a year ago she made a fine voyage to foreign parts and on her way to Queenstown showed her heels to a modern merchantman. She's a good old ship yet and I hope they won't make junk of her. Maybe not, because the parties that bought her are Boston folks. Like as not she'll be sailing around Down East waters for twenty years yet, carrying lumber or fish or the

Thus spake the ancient mariner, sole watchman in charge of the former school-ship St. Mary's. The more modern auxiliary steamship Newport has taken her Mary's for sale. She has been sold to Thomas Butler & Co. of Boston for \$5,052.78

Since 1874 and until October last the St. Mary's was the training ship of the nautical school of the New York public school system, which was established in 1874 pursuant to an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Encourage the Establishment of Public Marine Schools." This act empowered the Secretary of the Navy to loan ships of the navy to cities which might establish as a part of their public school system a nautical school for "the instruction of youths in navigation, steamship and marine enginery and all matters pertaining to the proper construction, equipment and sailing of vessels or any particular branch thereof."

Although New York established its school under the provisions of that act, which further provided that no person should be sentenced to or received at such schools way or degree a reformatory. Members of the Board of Education, the officers in charge of the ship and alumni of the school charge of the snip and alumni of the school have tried persistently to correct that notion, but in vain. As a matter of fact the regulations regarding the school made by the Board of E ucation required that applicants should produce testimonials of good character, that pupils must enter of their own free will and pass a satisfactory assumption.

The school has furnished many officers The school has furnished many officers for the merchant marine, and many of its alumni also entered the navy. Among the latter some rose to high rank. At a recent dinner of the alumni there were present Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., retired; Commander G. C. Hanus, U. S. N. extired; Liuttanent Commander L. N., retired; Commander G. C. Hanus, U. S. N. retired; Lieutenant-Commander Lay H. Everhart, U. S. N.; Richard H. Aldcrofft, Jr., chairman of the nautical committee of the Board of Education; Charles R. Norman, president of the Maritime Exchange; three captains of merchant ships, the Mayor of Annapolis and several officers of large corporations.

The St. Mary's was built at the Washington Navy Vard in 1844 as a sloop of war

ton Navy Yard in 1844 as a sloop of war and was equipped with twenty guns. She was especially designed as a slaver sleuth, was especially designed as a slaver sleuth, and as the slavers themselves had some pretty fast ships she was built and rigged with special reference to speed. She made good in that respect and for many years was known as the fastest sailing ship in the navy. In 1845 she was sent to the Gulf of Mexico and three years later made her first trip to the Pacific, in command of Capt. Jacob Crowninshield. She spent the year 1850 cruising in the East Indies. In the civil war she was attached to the Pacific fieet and policed the western coast of South America for the greater comfort and safety of United States merchant ships.

In the third of a century in which she was detailed as a schoolship to New York she usually had in winter a berth at some East River pier where the academics of

she usually had in winter a berth at some East River pier where the academics of the sailorman's profession, mathematics and navigation were the chief studies, although the boys also had hours devoted to ordinary high school courses. But every spring the old ship was made ready for sea and went first on a practice cruise for sea and went first on a practice cruise up and down the Sound, while the instruc-tors made their selections of the scholars who were advanced enough and fit to go

on a long cruise.

With those aboard and a small crew With those aboard and a small crew of experienced sailors the longer voyage was begun. And here is a curious point. In spite of the ineradicable impression in the port whence she sailed that the ship constituted some sort of a reform school in foreign harbors the young sailor pupil invariably received many courtesies and ofttimes official hospitalities. As an example, in the cruise two years ago the ship and its officers received from the French warships at Cherbourg the courtesies which would be extended to an American warship, and in addition the Mayor extended officially to the New York boys the hospitality of the city. A committee from the Chamber of Commerce visited the ship and expressed its approval of the purposes of the school and of its work.

proval of the purposes of the school and of its work.

In many foreign cities the officer commanding the St. Mary's was asked to explain the general scheme, and surprise was usually expressed that the instruction was as free as any other instruction given by the New York public schools. The only cost to the boys for their two years schooling was \$25, to cover the expense of uniform and bedding. They could deposit with the commander any sum they or their parents decided upon for spending money in foreign ports.

When the Government replaced the St. Mary's with the Newport the alumni of the former started a movement to buy the old ship, but this was given up when the committee having the matter in charge confronted the question as to what could be done with her. So the Government took her over again and she has been sold. She lies now at what is called New Dock, one of the ways of that charge old island known. of the spurs of that queer old island known as Cob Dock in the Brooklyn navy yard. New Dock is heavily grown with grass and weeds and it seems to have no purpose in the scheme of things in the navy yard.

other than to be picturesque.

It is too bad that old St. Mary's can't lie there restfully the remainder of her days. She is a wee bit of a boat to eyes that have just been looking at some of the great battleships in nearby and really newer docks—only 150 feet long and of about 1500 terrors are consistently a standard the school of the great docks—only 150 feet long and of about 1500 terrors are consistently as the standard that the standar docks—only 150 feet long and of about 500 tons cargo capacity—but a staunch and picturesque old craft with her three full rigged masts and sharply upturned bowsprit and jibboom. She looks in good condition too, except that some of her standing rigging needs a trifle setting up to make her look wholly shipshape.

On her first deck, which the ancient mariner persisted in calling a quarter deck, although it is interrupted neither with a poop nor forecastle deck, there lie her gig, two cutters, two whaleboats and a dingey.

two cutters, two whaleboats and a dingey. That deck is deeply worn, and as it was made of stout and well seasoned material it is probably the one spiked and wooden plugged in Washington sixty-four years

The deck below that, which the same authority called the berth deck, is fitted up aft with a large dining room, cabin and three staterooms for officers and, the only dern thing on the ship, a bathroom. this deck, or in the six foot clearance, the hammocks of the crow were swing, and there, too, were her twenty guns, run in and out of her square portholes.

On the deck below, to which the old mariner refused to give a name, but which may have been called lower deck (and may lot—the ship news man is not writing this.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

An attractive young woman was riding ferryward in a crosstown car when she noticed a man seated opposite looking at her with more than polite admiration. Despite his gray hairs he was obviously woman alighted at the ferry he offered to

woman alighted at the ferry he onered to carry her bag.

"Carry my bag? I couldn't think of letting an old man like you do that," she said. "It's so heavy. And it's a shame you have to do such work at your age. But here's something for you just the same."

And she handed him a dime.

There are several hundred high class waiters working in the financial district lunch clubs and restaurants whose service in those places ends at about 3 o'clcok in the afternoon. Although most of them Clab, in Forty-fourth street, they are as a class too thrifty to waste much time in the delights of club lounging. One who had long pondered on how they disposed of their after lunch hours was at last inspired to ask. In winter they go from their downtown work to the grill rooms and cafes of uptown hotels; in summer to hotel roof restaurants. Chief of the latter are the Hoffman, Waldorf and Astor hotel roof restaurants, where the patronage is largely at dinner and supper. Wages and tips run from \$6 to \$8 a day very regularly.

It is possible to see a "Salome" dance every night in the week without leaving Manhattan, and if one cares to go to Brighton he can see a whole "Salome" let at the fireworks show. Of the six in New York theatres five are women and one a man, and the range in price is from 10 cents to \$2. The 10 cent one is Vera Olcott at Huber's. The male one is Julian Eltinge, with a minstrel show. The others are Gertrude Hoffman, Eva Tanguay, Lotta Faust and La Sylph.

"This transfer business is certainly hurting us," said a newsboy at Columbus Circle. Since they stopped the transfers the people haven't been coming through Fifty-ninth street and we can't sell our papers. If this keeps up I'm goin' down to Fifty-third street, where the crowd is."

The woman beauty doctor who has managed to keep a good share of her customers during the summer months attributes her fortune in the off season to one specialty of which she is mistress. After all her ministrations but the final touch are completed she finishes up by powdering her clients in a way that puts them into a state of the greatest contentment. An electric fan is one factor in this process and the other is a mammoth powder puff which is held between the fan and the face of the patient. Most important of all is the supatient. Most important of all is the su-perior skill of the operator, who by her ex-pertness in the manipulation of the powder puff is able to impart to her clients a satiny skin as alluring as soything she promises in her circulars. Any other method of ap-plying powder she declares hopelessly antiquated, but it is to the electric fan's share in the operation she attributes her summer success.

The mother of Jessie, aged 4, and of Edward, aged 6, was looking at flats. Edward accompanied her. Finally she found an apartment at her price which she thought she would like. The janitor's wife, who was acting as agent, thought she would like Edward's mother too, but she wasn't so sure about the children.

sure about the children.

"You say there is another at home?" she said. "That makes two. We have a rule against admitting children, still if the little girl is as nice as the little boy seems to be (here she patted Edward's head affectionately) I don't know but what it will be all right."

right."

Edward brushed off the approving hand impatiently.
"Don't you fool yourself about me," he said indignantly. "I'm a devil of a fellow,

DIPPEL'S LATEST MOVE. Metropolitan Added to Circuit of German Court Theatres.

Andreas Dippel yesterday sent word to the directors of the Metropolitan Opera rangement by which the Metropolitan enters the union of German court opera houses on the same terms as the large operatio theatres in Vienna, Berlin and Dresden. This means that he will be able o get singers from these theatres for short easons here by giving to the foreign opera houses the services of some of the singers

at the Metropolitan. The first result of this arrangement will be seen in the appearance of Erik Schmedes at the Metropolitan. Carl Burrian, who will have finished his season here, will then go to the Imperial Opera House in Vienna to take the rôles sung ordinarily by Herr

In the same way it will be possible for the audiences at the Metropolitan to hear the new tenor, Maurice Jadlowter, a young Russian who has suddenly become the most discussed tenor in Germany. He is singing now at Carlsruhe, but is under engagement from next autumn for the Royal Opera House in Berlin. He has been promiged for half the season to Vienna and Felix Weingartner in return for several weeks of the services of Alexander Jorn, who i coming from Berlin to sing at the Metro colitan, will allow M. Jadlowter to come

politan, will allow M. Jadlowter to come here for a month.

In this way the audiences at the Metropolitan will be able to hear more tenors than ever before, and it is probable that Herr Demuth, the basso of the Imperial Opera in Vienna, will come here in return for a short visit of Fritz Feinhals, the new basso at the Metropolitan, to Vienna.

The woman singers will also be in the new arrangement. Mme. Sembrich in return for the good will of the Vienna impresario will go to the Imperial Opera House there to sing five times in Octobea, appearing for the first time as Mimi, Mmes. Destinn and Farrar are both under contract with the Royal Opera House in Berlin as well as the Metropolitan, and in September Miss Farrar will sing in Vienna. Mme. Fremstad is also to sing Brunnhilde and Isolde there and in Berlin. Other artists from the Metropolitan will sing both in Vienna and Berlin under the new arrangement.

mrangement.

Mr. Dippel, who attended the first cycle of the Ring at Bayreuth, now is at Carlsbad, where he will meet Otto Kahn. Later he will go to Madonna di Campiglio in the

GIRL OF 16 ASKS ANNULMENT. Brooklyn Wife Says Her Young Husband Seared Her Into Marrying.

Edna M. Kelling, 16 years old, asked Justice Blackmar in the Supreme Court. Brooklyn, yesterday, for the annulment of her mariage to Martin Kelling, who is almost 18 years old and lives at 719 Herkimer street. The application was made by the girl through her mother, Mrs. Marzella

Spottz, her guardian ad litem. The girl lives with her parents at 172 Tilden avenue, Flatbush, and has not lived with her husband since they were married in April, 1907. The suit was undefended. Judge Blackmar directed Louis Halbert, counsel for the plaintiff, to submit all the

may have been called lower deck (and may not—the ship news man is not writing this story), there is to this day a distinct smell of tar and oakum. It surely must be the ghost of an odor, because probably the stuff which has been carried there in the last thirty years included little of such stores.

"Two men who said they was alumi was here an hour ago," said the old watchman. "I don't know what that calling—aluminis, but they looked like sailor folk. Seemed to know the old ship mighty well, and to be fond of her, too."

counsel for the plaintiff, to submit all the papers.

In telling her story Edna said that she had never loved Kelling and had married him because she was frightened into it. She said that he had showed her two revolvers which he carried in his pocket, warning her that he would do something serious if she refused to accept him. They were married by a clergyman, but she could not recall who he was. Her parents desire the annulment because they say their daughter is too young and because, as they say, Kelling is a young man of bad habits.

NEW BOOKS.

Ingenious and Delightful. It is generally believed that romantio love must come accidentally, a sort of flash from heaven, and that it cannot be brought about by the thoughtful arrangements of a matchmaker. Like much that s believed, this idea is not altogether inassailable and stable. It is susceptible of being shaken, and the reader may see how strong a jolt can be given to it if he will turn to Ernest Oldmeadow's story of Aunt Maud" (the McClure Company).

Here is a matchmaker who has genius for her business. The reader will like Aunt Maud, who was perfectly good looking and only 33. If she had been older it is possible that she would not have been so efficient—would not have known quite so well how to select the pair that were to be married. The old maid, who is really old, may have forgotten. She may have acquired wrong and even absurd views. Left to her too mature hands it might well be the case that the material selected would not be of the sort from which the divine spark is to be struck. But Aunt Maud, it will speedily be discovered, was a long way from being too old. Indubitably she was the heroine's aunt, but

she was adorable and of precisely the right

age to be concerned most intelligently

with the sentiment to be considered. It is Aunt Maud's niece Irene who purports to tell this story. Irene kept a diary. and these pages are submitted to us as to day for the ease of her soul during the surcharged month that she and Richard Camber were at Aunt Maud's together They make interesting and delightful reading. Irene was eleven years younger than her aunt, but at 22 she had a full and brilliant mind. She knew how to write a diary. Richard, exposed to her intellec-tual play as well as to her beauty, would have been in the dickens of a fix if there had been any strong reason why he should wit. She had sensitiveness, vivacity, imagination. She had caprice, too. Nothing pould have been more sudden, more disturbing, more unreasonable than the sophistries that she invented for Richard's orture and for her own. The diary will furnish the reader with surprise as well

as charm. There is an expression that more than once in recent years has excited our curiosity. We used, as we remember, to blame somebody for something, but lately we have noticed that something is "blamed on" somebody. At page 182 here we find the diary making Richard say: "I'll blame it on Black Hawk." We do not pretend to assert that the construction is not full of warrant, but we do not remember it either in Milton, Fielding, Thackeray or "Jack Sheppard." We were pondering the matter vaguely as we read along, when just three pages further on we found the diary saying that Richard was "brainy. This startled us. We had a sense of something faintly doubtful terminating in climax. Perhaps we are justified in being giad that this particular impression is not repeated in the story. Richard "blames is the intellectuality of Richard described

by the terrible adjective. We thought it curious that one with Irene's sense of humor should have permitted herself to be disturbed by the rivalry of the farcical Fanny Bates or by the affectionate demonstration of the calflike Norman Hastings. We thought too that in kindness she should have toned down her account of her Aunt Maud's emotions at one point and modified Richard's somewhat too theatric tale of the precious portrait, the midnight encounter with Indians and the scarred hand. The dramatic climax indeed is a little strained and wabbly. It is not quite the ticket, and it is unlike the greater part of the diary, which is altogether admirable and delightful.

French Treatise on Naval Warfare

A naval text book of interest, despite its strangely uneven quality, is "War on the Sea: Strategy and Tactics," by Capt. Gabriel Darrieus of the French navy (the United States Naval Institute, Annapolis), of which we owe the translation to Prof. Philip R. Alger of our navy. The volume is substantially a recasting of the lectures which the author has delivered to the naval war college of France, as professor of strategy and tactics. Much of it is elementary, some of it is recital of past history, some of it is criticism of present naval policies in France and those of other maritime Powers.

It seems surprising that the author should have found it incumbent upon him in his position as a professor lecturing to officers already grounded in their profession of war afloat to enter upon so minute a discussion of the difference between strategy and tactics. Similarly, many of his paragraphs are elaborate essays concerning minor details of naval administration, of ship construction and of types of ordnance. For instance, he summarily disposes of the topics of the use of the ram (which impresses him as an absurd anachronism), of he torpedo, of the several types of torpedo craft, of the mine.

By far the most complete of these essays is that which presents a text book upon the basic principles of acquiring and of holding the mastery of the sea. This is of such nterest that we may see in it the principal objective at which Capt. Darrieus aimed and which he has obscured by overloading with valuable yet altogether extraneous detail. If the work had been properly developed along this one line it would have served a valuable end, it would have been manual, a compend, of the great principles of sea strategy. Our author shows himself a careful student of Mahan, he accepts his doctrines as to the proper position of the sea power in peace as well as in war. His criticism of our Spanish war is temperate and sound. In his examination of the persistent principles which operated in that war and still remain in force in the matter of our relation to the several islands which lie between the two Americas he faces situation that must suggest itself forcibly to French administrations. If France does not wish to find itself in the same situation as was Spain in 1898 it must, in his opinion sell to the United States both Martinique and Guadeloupe-he hints that the pur chase price need be little more than a luckpenny to bind a bargain whereby France may be relieved of a constant source of expense-or it must establish and forever maintain at Fort de France a naval base capable of sustaining the entire fleet of the mother courtry.

In Living Chicago.

The heroine of Maude Radford Warren' story of "The Land of the Living" (Harper & Brothers), was of a poor but distinguished Irish family. Before she is brought to Chicago she is pictured briefly in her home in the crumbling and somewhat desolate Kilmanan Castle. We see her "toiling like any peasant over a patch of greenish blue cabbages." Though accustomed to labor, "she showed a bearing and a walk that could belong only to one with the dower of race." When in Chicago she held out her hand to Hugh Mac Dermott, "he wanted to kies it. He knew every line of her long. tapering fingers and the round, even wrist.

It took a thousand years of noble breeding to make a wrist like that, he thought. The story says that he watched her as she went upstairs. It adds: "There are very few women who can stand such a test, but she mounted with slow grace." Her name was Moria Carew, and we are left in no doubt that in person and in character she

was very lovely indeed. The boyhood of Hugh Mac Dermott is described not without humor but still seriously and with abundant sentiment. He was brought up by Mr. Cellahan, the political leader of his ward. The reader will remark particularly two touches repeatedly bestowed in effecting the portraiture of this pair, namely, Hugh's "twisted smile" and Mr. Callahan's habit of eating raisins either out of his pocket or out of a paper bag. Raisins to Mr. Callahan were what gum is to some politicians and what straws are to others. In moments of political consideration, involving perhaps some ele ment of a perplexing nature, he would quietly, wholly without ostentation, open is mouth and clap in a raisin.

When Hugh was 30 or more, when he had come to be Speaker of the Assembly and law partner of the Governor, he still "smiled his sweet, twisted smile." We had an idea that the Governor would go wrong. He was too smug and vociferous a reformer to be enduringly virtuous. It was curious that Moira for a time could have been so deceived in regard to her own feelings as to believe herself in love with this unworthy nan. The reader will doubtless notice that this Gov. Furlong got into the United States Senate in an unusual manner. The story tells how he and Hugh and Moira waited for the "returns" on election day and how the returns were favorable to Furlong, who, though gratified, was quite cool and calm as they came in. They must have been the returns of a popular election and he must have been chosen to the Senate under Mr. Bryan's plan for the Legislature was

" 'I love you,' she said." That is the last word in the story. We have a conscience and a sense of what is best for us and we shall not tell who said it or to whom it was said, or what the effect was on Hugh, who had been lying very ill indeed, and might have died if the dishonest Governor and popularly elected Senator had got Moirawhich, however, was happily not the case. Neither shall we tell whether Callahan bought a village in County Wexford in Ireland and restored Kilmanan Castle at a cost of £8,000 and in so thorough a manner that the roses cultivated by numberless generations of Carews could no longer be ashamed to cluster beauteously about its ancient walls.

The Northwest Passage.

To the Norwegian Roald Amundsen, with his six Scandinavian comrades and his fifty ton aloop Gjöa, belongs the glory of having finally forced the Northwest Passage, of having brought a ship safely by a water course from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the story of the exploit is told vividly by Capt. Amundsen in the two volumes of "The Northwest Passage" (E. P. Dutton and Company). That the hopes of any commercial advantage from the discovery were given up centuries ago detracts nothing from the exploit. Neither does the fact that by land and by sea scores of explorers showed bit by bit the track that must be taken. Capt. Amundsen had the brains to see that a small ship and a small company could pass where large vessels and big expeditions could not; be studied out his problem and came out successfully, first of all who had adventured in the Arctic seas.

In the case of most great geographical feats the news of the accomplishment goes so far ahead of the writing of the story of what was done that when this appears public interest in the achievement has diminished greatly. Capt. Amundsen's narrative should not suffer this fate; it is a distinct addition to Arctic journey, written with the simplicity of that of its subsequent career in Wisc the earlier explorers, which made their books such delights to healthy boys. The incidents of the voyage, the experiences with the Esquimaux, are told as if nobody had ever told of such things before, and

are therefore lifelike and interesting. The more heroic acts are passed over as a matter of course. It must have required grit to hold to the scientific object of the expedition, the observations to settle the present position of the magnetic pole, when the sea was clear before the Gjöa and the chances were that she could make her record passage in the very first year. As it happened, the holding back meant two more winters in the Arctic. Of what was done in that time Capt. Amundsen gives a full account, but the results of his magnetic observations find no place in this book. On the other hand the description of the daily incidents is extremely vivid, at times rather startlingly outspoken, so that some statements about Esquimaux and dogs will

not be forgotten easily. One chapter contributed by Lieut. Hansen describes a sledge journey along the east coast of Victoria Land. While the geographical contribution may not be great, the story is told capitally and the reader will feel what a good fellow the narrator is and regret that he has not written more After meeting the whalers from the Pacific Capt. Amundsen's story becomes more succinct, which the reader will regret. His adventure, to be sure, was completed when the Giöa passed through Bering's Straits, but the personal interest in him his companions and his ship does not end the story to the arrival at San Francisco.

It was a picturesque feat that Capt. Amundsen accomplished and it is an entertaining story of true adventures that he own sake, apart from its marking a period in Arctic history.

The Prohibitionists and Lincoln.

The distinction of being the candidate for the Presidency of the Prohibition party belongs this year to Mr. Eugene W. Chafin, LL. B., of the Chicago bar. This gentleman publishes an address delivered a year ago before a Philadelphia college on "Lincoln: The Man of Sorrow" (Lincoln Temperance Press, Chicago, Ill.). In this he picks out the misfortunes of Lincoln's life, producing the possibly unintentional impres Lincoln was habitually dismal and laying undue stress on Mrs. Lincoln's faults of temper. He appends to his lecture the two inaugural addresses and the Gettysburg speech, excellent reading for all Americans at all times, and an address delivered before temperance society in 1842.

Mr. Chafin attributes the foundation of Lincoln's character to the fact that from his youth "he was a total abstainer from intoxicating liquor, from tobacco, from profanity, and he never gambled." He is surely hardly correct in saying that Lincoln's biographers do not refer to these facts. even if they do not ascribe to them the importance that prohibitionists do

The Navies of the World.

The illustrated description of "Fighting Ships' prepared by Mr. Fred T. Jane appears for the eleventh time in the issue for 1908

(Sampson, Low, Marston and Company, London). The peculiar feature of Mr. Jane's work is the providing of little silhouettes of each vessel, so that it may be ecognized at once by its funnels, masts, rigging and so on. There are also larger photographs of ships of each type in every navy, and with them go compact verbal escriptions from official sources.

The manner in which experts manipulate nautical statistics is beyond the comprehension of the layman. The predominance of Great Britain as a naval power seems beyond dispute, except to British jingoes. Mr. Jane places the United States second by his computation, which is flattering. He puts Germany and Japan as equal and third and France in the fifth place, which is somewhat surprising. While analyzing the great Powers he does not despise the smaller navies, and even tells of the warships of Panama and Persia.

Much miscellaneous information will be found in the book: accounts of flags, of uniforms, discussions about armaments and machinery and so on. There are plans of ports which might be useful if pres on a scale large enough to show soundings, dangers in the approach and defences.

Other Books.

There is no higher living authority on hooting than Mr. Walter Winans, but while the professional shot will derive information from his book on "The Sporting Rifle" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) the ordinary sportsman and the general public will find much entertainment in his pages as well. Some portions of his articles, as for instance where he deals with sights and with the principal weapons now in use, may be rather technical, but his accounts of deer stalking, of hunting for different kinds of deer, and of boar hunting on the Continent are lively reading. The book is illustrated with pictures by the author, with many photographs and with charts.

No lack of interest will be discovered in the "Insect Stories" told by Prof. Vernon Kellogg (Henry Holt and Company) Ants, wasps, dragon flies and bugs of many kinds are included in his baker's dozen o tales. The unusual fault may be found with them that in the effort to be popular and avoid technicalities, occasionally some scientific matter needed for full compre-

The idea of Prof. William A. Locy's Biology and Its Makers" (Henry Holt and Company) is excellent, but it seems, unfor-tunately, that an excellent biologist may be unable to digest books properly. The biographies of the heroes of science included could have been put in clearer shape and their achievements, particularly in regard to the development of the science might have been shown more intelligibly The book contains much that will help however, and it breaks the ground for better work.

Enthusiastic members have attracted to the Bohemian Club of San Francisco and its outdoor celebrations more notoriety than it may care for. An account of what is done on these occasions with a record of past celebrations and the participants in them has been prepared by Mr. Porter Garnett in "The Bohemian Jinks" (Bohemian Club, San Francisco). The blank verse of Mr. Will Irwin's "The Hamadryads" and his portrait will attract attention.

That even the heart of Africa is open to the ordinary tourist is made plain by Miss Caroline Kirkland's "Some African Highways" (Dana Estes and Company, Boston). This tells how easily two lone women found their way by railroad and boat to Uganda and back. It also contains an account of Johannesburg and of Zanzibar. The book is illustrated with good photographs.

The interest taken by Mr. J. K. Bloomfield in "The Oneidas" (Alden Brothers, New York) is unfortunately not so much in the Indians as in the worthy Episcopal clergymen who have labored among them. The literature, a plain, straightforward ac- account of the tribe in New York seems to is told mainly from the religious side. Art is approached from the practical

side by Mr. Alvah Horton Sabin in "House He includes in his treatise directions for glazing, varnishing, papering, whitewash-ting and kalsomining. That ideals may be as lofty in these humbler lines as in "art for art's sake" or the art nouveau may be seen from an extract from the preface: "Paint is a necessity; it is an economy; it is a means of sanitation; it helps us to keep clean: it keeps us warm in winter and dry in summer; it brings light into dark corners; it beautifies our homes; it increases our credit; the most ignorant enjoy its benefits; and the most highly developed minds, whose culture is so profound that they have forgotten all they learned at college,

retain its appreciation." To the text of "Everyman. A Morality Play" (Mitchell Kennerley, New York) illustrated with pictures from the play represented in this city, Mr. Montrose J. foses has prefixed a rather diffuse introduction, dealing with morality plays in general, and has appended notes and a bibliography. The bibliography is pretty

In his account of "The Game of Go" (Moffat, Yard and Company), the national game of Japan, which he assures us is superior to chess, Mr. Arthur Smith for some reason omits the information which might enable the neophyte to begin to play the game. To be sure he refers to the child's game "Go Bang" as an incorrect form of it. For those already initiated in the game the rules, illustrative examples and problems may prove instructive. The delightful frontispiece representing a samurai annihilating an opponent with gobang board may excite doubts as to the amenities of the game.

The "Poems and Addresses" by the late Charles J. Barrett of South Orange have been collected by the New Jersey State Council of the Knights of Columbus, the society of which he was a member. The poems show good taste and an unfailing sense for accurate rhythm. The addresses were delivered chiefly on occasions relating to the society, but one on James Boyle O'Reilly gives a fair measure of Mr. Barrett's literary talents.

It may seem poor praise for a poet to laud the typography and the artistic getup of his book, but where, as in the case of Mr. John C. Wright's "Pe-tah-se-ga." (the author, Chicago), the poet is his own printer it is surely permissible. The little pam-phlet is printed beautifully and the photographs of scenery with which it is illustrated are charming. The pretty legend that Mr. Wright tells is rhymed smoothly and there are poetic ideas in the verses that accompany it.

The scientific part, and of this there is s good deal, of "Essentials of Dietetics in Health and Disease" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), by Amy Elizabeth Pope and Mary L. Car-penter, will be found to be accurate, we have no doubt, and the recipes to be useful. There are indications, however, that some irrelevant matter has been boiled down into a shape where it has little value; the descriptions of the various kinds of fish, for instance, can be of little belp to the young housewife when she is shopping.

The New York Herald says:
"—makes not only a thrilling narrative but a human document of the most funusual sort."

The North-West Passage

Being the Record of a Voyage of Exploration of the Ship "GJOA" in the Years 1903-07 by ROALD AMUNDSEN. with a Supplement by Lieut. Hansen. In Two Volumes, Royal 8vo. 139 Illustrations. Three Maps. Eight Dollars, Net.

Dr. J. Scott Keltie, F. R. G. S., F. S. S., F. S. A., etc., the very distinguished Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, pronounces it to be one of the best of all Arctic narratives, while the following letter from the great BJORNSTJERNE BJORN-JSON speaks for itself: I find that your book is the most entertaining among the whole of the North Pole literature. Whoever commences to read it will feel bound to go on.

Told with an amusing ingenuity which makes it for an explorer's book unusually readable.—N. Y. Evening Sun. The fascination of the book lies in the whole-hearted, kindly simplicity, the kind of sincerity which goes with the doing of great deeds. Amundsen's four years in the Arctic seas have undoubtedly added a chapter of great importance to the world's geographical knowledge.—N. Y. Times.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY,

31 West 234 Street, New York City

Mr. Hewlett triumphs in a new field both as story teller and psychologist."-Phila. Press.

HALFWAY HOUSE

MAURICE HEWLETT

Here Maurice Hewlett has written a great novel of modern life and love. In this tremendous story he shows with the romantic fire and passion of his great mediæval tales a keen. humorous, vivid realization of the men and women, the town and country life of to-day. Such characters as Senhouse, May Middlehaus and Germain will stand with the great creations of English fiction.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

READIIIIIIII THEMYSTERY OF THEY ELLOW RESERVATION RE

BOOKS—All out of print books supplied at matter on what subject; write me stating books wanted; I can get you any book ever published when in England call and inspect my stock of 50,000 rare books. BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP, John Bright st., Birmingham, England.

when we have to trust to the butcher in the

Books Received.

"Year Book of the Holland Society of New York." The deeply powerful Alternus Company, Philadelphia.)
"Tamar Curze." Berthe St. Luz. (R. F. Fenno and Company, New York.) "The French Influence in English II.Iterature."
Alfred Horatio Upham, Ph. D. (The Columbia University Press; Macmillans.) "Twenty sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of

American Ethnology." (Government Printing Office, Washington.) REAL WORK FOR NAVAL MILITIA. organizations From Six States to Play

at War in Gardiner's Stay. The cruise of the New York State Nava Militia will begin to-day. The cruise will last until August 16, and the rendezvous for the combined manœuvres will be at Gardiner's Bay. The militia organizations of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island Connecticut, New Jersey and New York will take part.

The programme of exercises has not been arranged, but it will consist of scouting operations to locate an enemy's fleet, pavigation day and night, guarding a port in gation day and night, guarding a port in which there are torpede boats and submarines ready to assume the offensive, signals day and night, evolutions, target practice and witnessing torpede practice.

New York will be represented by the Brooklyn Battalion, New York Battalion and the Buffalo Division. There will be about 400 officers and men—225 from Brooklyn, 126 from New York and 50 from Buffalo. The Buffalo contingent will arrive here this moraing and meet the Brooklyn Battalion at Tompkinsville. The Prairie and Wasp will take them on the cruise.

Passin g of the Everett House. Goldwin, Sterrett & Van Vleck, architects, acting for the newly organized Everett Investing Company, William H. Chesebrough, president, have filed plans with Building Superintendent Murphy for a new sixteen story commercial building, combining manufacturing lofts with offices to replace the old Everett House, on Union Square Plaza and Fourth avenue, which was recently vacated and the interior dismantled of its fixtures. The new building will occupy all the large hotel site and will be of the modern Renaissance design, with façades of granite and brick trimmed with limestone and terra cotta. The entrances will be finished with granite porches with Doric columns. The building is a cost \$250.000. ng is to cost \$650,000.

Hotel Gotham in New Hands. Charles Wetherbee and William R. Wood of the Hotel Buckingham have leased from the mortgagees the Hotel Gotham at Fifty-fifth street and Fifth avenue. They Fifty-fifth street and Fifth avenue. They took possession yesterday. The new proprietors have installed Frederick V. Wishart, formerly of the Hotel Astor, as resident manager of the Gotham. Their lease is for twenty-one years and was negotiated for the owners by Dennis & Preston, real estate brokers. Messrs. Wetherbee and Wood will continue to operate the Buckingham, of which they have been the proprietors for twenty-five years. Mr. Wetherbee now is in Europe on a tour of inspection of the Continental hotels.

Committee for Howard Memorial Service At a meeting of the board of directors of the American Dramatists Club at Avon, N. J., after the funeral of Eronson Howard, who was president of the club from its formation fifteen years ago, it was resolved to hold a public memorial service at a later date. A committee of thirty to make arrangements was appointed.



RENE BAZIN Author of "THE NUN"

and thrilling story of a beautiful young milliner in a small French

"REDEMPTION must give the most scute pleasure to anyone who can appreciate a really great work."

Around, Translations. Any book, PRATT, 1616th av.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for remodelling the interior of the Metropolitan Temple, at 56 and 58 Seventh avenue, removing the present chancel and building a new one with an organ loft in which a new instrument is to be installed. The design is by J. M. Cornell

GOOD BOOKS FOR SUMMER

"A Modern Prometheus" A Novel of Assist by Martha Olibert Dickinson Blanchi



"Among the various volumes dealing with the relations of the Roman Church and medern society there are few better balanced."

—The World To-day. "The Bond" By Neith

"Suggesting the delicate—not the in-delicate," frankness of the French.— Boston Transcript. \$1.50 postpaid The Marquis and Pamela By Edward H. Cooper Illustrated. "Makes interesting the

hours when one needs a novel as a rec-reation."—Chicago Evening Post. \$1.50 postpaid Women and Other Women'

Essays in Wisdom By Hildegarde Hawthorne "Quaint, witty and wise essays."— The Detroit News. \$1.20 net, by mail \$1.28 "The Sayings of Grandmamma"

\$1.00 postpaid Epigrams by Elinor Glyn, Author of-



"Three Weeks,"
"The Vicissitudes of Evangeline,"

"Beyond the Rocks,"
"The Reflections of Am' rosine," The Dameel and the Sage." At all-booksellers.

DUFFIELD COMPANY 36WEST ST" SE TO NEW YORK